

**The Three Sons.**  
BY REV. J. MAULTRICK.

ave a son, a little son,  
boy just five years old,  
h eyes of thoughtful earnestness,  
mind of gentle mould.  
y tell me that unusual grace  
all his ways appears ;  
at he is grave and wise of heart—  
eyond his childish years.  
annot say how this may be,  
know his face is fair,  
yet his sweetest comeliness,  
his sweet and serious air ;  
ow his heart is kind and fond,  
know he loveth me,  
loveth yet his mother more,  
With grateful fervency ;  
that which others must admire,  
the thought which fills his mind,  
food for grave enquiring speech,  
every where doth find,  
nge questions doth he ask of me,  
When we together walk ;  
sincerely thinks as children think,  
he talks as children talk—  
cares he much for childish sports,  
not 'on bat or ball'  
looks on manhood's ways and works,  
and aptly mimics all.  
his little heart is busy still,  
and oftentimes perplexed  
in thoughts about this world of ours,  
nd thoughts about the next.  
neels at his dear mother's knee,  
he teaches him to pray,  
strange and sweet and solemn then,  
re words which he will say.  
ould my gentle child be spared  
to manhood's years like me,  
olier and a wiser man  
trust that he will be ;  
when I look into his eyes,  
nd stroke his thoughtful brow,  
re not think what I should feel,  
ore I to lose him now.  
ve a son, a second son,  
simple child of three ;  
ot declare, how bright and fair,  
is little features be,  
s silver sweet those tones of his,  
hen he prattles on my knee :  
not think his light blue eye  
like his brother's keen :  
his brow so full of childish thought,  
his *his* has ever been ;  
his little heart 's a fountain pure  
of kind and tender feeling,  
his every look 's a gleam of light,  
ch depths of love revealing—  
en he walks with me, the country folk,  
Who pass us in the street,  
shout for joy, and bless my boy,  
e looks so mild and sweet.  
ay-fellow is he to all,  
nd yet with cheerful tone  
sing his little song of love,  
hen left to sport alone.  
presence is like sunshine sent,  
o gladden home and hearth,  
comfort us in all our griefs,  
nd sweeten all our mirth.  
ould he grow up to riper years  
od grant his heart may prove  
sweet a home for heavenly grace,  
now for earthly love :  
if beside his grave, the tears  
r aching eyes taught dim,  
comfort us for all the love  
hat we shall lose in him !  
ve a son, a third sweet son,  
is age I cannot tell,  
they reckon not by years and months  
here he has gone to dwell.  
is, for fourteen anxious months,  
his infant smiles were given,  
then he bade farewell to earth,  
nd went to live in heaven.  
annot tell what form he is,  
hat looks he wearesth now,  
guess how bright a glory crowns  
is shining seraph brow ;  
thoughts that fill his sinless soul,  
he bliss which he doth feel,  
umbered with the secret things  
hich God will not reveal.  
I know (for God hath told me this,)  
that he is now at rest,  
re other blessed infants be,  
in their Savior's loving breast ;  
ow his spirit feels no more,  
his weary load of flesh,  
deleep is blessed with endless dreams  
joy forever fresh.  
ows the angels fold him close,  
stroke his glittering wings,  
soothe him with a song that breathes  
f heaven's divinest things.  
ow that we shall meet our babe,  
his mother dear and I.)  
ere God for aye shall wipe away  
ll tears from every eye.  
ate'er befalls his brethren twain,  
is bliss can never cease,  
for lot may here be grief and fear,  
at his is certain peace.  
ay be that the tempter's wiles  
their souls from bliss may sever,  
if our own poor faith fail not,  
e must own for ever,  
en we think of what our darling is,  
nd what he still must be ;  
en we muse on that world's perfect bliss  
nd this world's misery,  
we groan beneath this load of sin,  
nd feel this grief and pain,  
we'd rather lose our other two  
than have him here again.

**Anecdotes of Washington.**

During a protracted sojourn in the Old Dominion, immediately subsequent to the year 1802, I once took a leisurely tour to Mount Vernon, and thence to the birth-place and other scenes of the early life of Washington, for the purpose, not only of gratifying my feelings by viewing places hallowed by the memory of a man whose name and deeds had, from my childhood, occupied so much space in my mind, but also to see what new incidents connected with his private character might yet be gleaned among the old inhabitants who had personally known him. And it was in this ramble, made interesting and pleasant from the nature of its object, and the attentions of the most hospitable people on earth, that I fell in with a venerable and highly intelligent relative of Washington, whom I soon found to be, from having lived much in the General's family, and acted for some years as his private secretary, a rich depository of what I was anxious to learn; and from him I obtained among many others that less interesting me, the following reminiscences, which, I believe, have never been published, but which may nevertheless be relied on as minutely correct.

"On one of Washington's return visits to Mount Vernon, while Commander-in-chief of the revolutionary armies," said my informant, whom I shall call Captain L., "he came to Fredericksburg to pay his respects to his aged mother. And when about to take his leave of her, he brought in a small bag of silver dollars, and placing them on the table before her, said:

"Here, mother, not knowing when I may be permitted to visit you again, I have brought you these, to be used by you as your comforts shall dictate.— And I hope you will be free to accept and use them."

"You was always good and dutiful to me, George," replied she with emotion; "and I have often taxed myself, in your absence of late years, with being backward in making suitable acknowledgments to you, and resolved within myself, that when I next saw you, I would have a more familiar talk with you, and tell you how much I think of your kind, very kind attentions. But it has always happened, that when I again found myself in your presence, the thought of your elevation by your countrymen, or something else, which I cannot define, has prevented me from talking to you, as I should to my other children."

"Washington attempted some playful reply, but could not succeed in disarming even his mother of the awe which his presence, never failed to inspire in the bosoms of all who approached him.

"Washington, while in the army, was known to be exceedingly careful of human lives; and he applied the principle to the brute creation, by abstaining from the destruction of all animals, however inferior, whenever it could be done consistently with the safety and absolute wants of man, with unusual scrupulousness. As I was once walking with him over the grounds of Mount Vernon, a small snake, of a harmless species, appeared in our path. I instinctively lifted my heel to crush it when he instantly caught my arm, in a tone of earnest expostulation, exclaimed, "Stay, sir! is there not room enough in the world for you and that harmless little reptile? Remember, that life is all—every thing to the creature, and cannot be unnecessarily taken without indirectly impugning its Creator, who bestowed it to be enjoyed with its appropriate pleasures, through its natural term of existence."

"The same system and order which was exhibited by Washington in all his public transactions, was seen in all his private acts and domestic arrangements; even his charities, which were not stinted, were nicely systematized. It was his custom, in years of plenty, to hoard up grain against times of scarcity. And when such times arrived he threw open his storehouse to the poor; and however irresponsible they might be, he always made it a point to supply them in preference to others with all the grain they needed at the old or ordinary prices, for which he regularly took their bonds or notes, but never demanded payment.

"Some writers, in treating of the private character of General Washington, intimate that he was a man of warm temper, which would often have exhibited itself but for his great self-command. His self-command was undoubtedly great, but I do not think he had often to exercise it to prevent any outbreaks of passion. On the contrary I believe him to have been mild, and not easily ruffled, certainly quite as much so as men in general. I never saw him angry but once in my life. And this was considered so remarkable a thing by myself, as well as his family, that although we knew he had good cause to be provoked, or such at least as would have provoked, most other men to anger, we were yet greatly surprised, and looked upon it as quite an anomaly in the General's life. It happened while he was President and travelling in his carriage, with a small retinue of outriders, from Mount Vernon to Philadelphia. It was during the first day of our journey, and we were passing through the barrens of

Maryland, where, at intervals of a few miles, the solitude of the road was relieved at that time by a set of low taverns or grogeries, at which we did not think of stopping. But we had a thoughtless young man in our train, who by favor had been admitted into the family as a sort of gentleman attendant, and who seemed much more inclined to patronize these places.—The General, by his request, had permitted him to ride a favorite mare which he had raised on his plantation, and of which he was exceedingly careful, the animal being almost as slight in proportions as a roebuck, and very high spirited. But the young fellow, notwithstanding the intimations he had received at starting, to deal gently with her, was apparently bent on testing her speed and other qualities, and that too in a manner little likely to meet with favor in a man of Washington's high sense of property.

"He would leave the train, and riding up to one of these liquoring establishments, there remain until we were out of sight; when he would come up upon the run, ride with us awhile, and gallop on forward to the next." This he repeated three times, the last of which brought the mettlesome creature to a foam, and evidently much fretted her. At the first transgression thus committed against the General's orders respecting the mare, as well as against his known sense of property, he seemed surprised, looking as if he wondered at the young man's temerity, and contented himself with throwing after him a glance of displeasure. At the second, he appeared highly incensed, although he said nothing, and repressed his indignation, acting as if he thought this must be the last offence, for the punishment of which he chose a private occasion. But as the offender rode up the third time, Washington hastily threw open the carriage window, and asking the driver to halt, sharply ordered the former along-side; when, with uplifted cane, and a tone and emphasis which startled us all, and made the culprit shrink and tremble like a leaf, he exclaimed, "Look you, sir! Your conduct is insufferable!—Fall in behind there, sir, and as sure as you leave us again, I will break every bone in your skin!"

"It is needless, I presume, to say that the offence was not repeated, or that the young gallant needed any more taming.

"Here," said Capt. L., now taking from a drawer and handing me for inspection a deed of Washington's, drafting, so singularly brief as to be all embraced in seven or eight lines written in a bold hand across a half sheet of foolscap, yet constituting, though not one word could have been spared, a conveyance of real estate to the grantee and heirs, which as far as could be perceived, was perfectly legal, "Here is a deed of a plantation from General Washington to me, which I show you, not only as a curiosity of itself, but for the sake of introduction the pleasant little incident out of which it originated.—Soon after leaving the General's employment, I chanced to be riding through the interior of Virginia, when I came across a deserted plantation, the situation and general appearance of which, though overrun with weeds and bushes, yet pleased me so much that I took the first opportunity to make some inquiries concerning its ownership, &c. and was told that it was told that it was supposed to belong to General Washington. The night after I reached home, I went to sleep thinking of this plantation, and wondering that I, who supposed I knew all Washington's lands, never heard of it before; when it happened, I know not why, to dream that the General made a present of it to me. The next day, as it further happened, I rode over to Mount Vernon, the General being then at home. After attending to the more immediate object of my visit, I asked him if he owned such a plantation as the one I had seen, now describing it to him. At first he replied in the negative, but soon rising and going to consult a book in which he kept a record of all his deeds, he said he did own this tract of land, but though of value, he had entirely overlooked it for some years.

"Well, General," said I, bantering, "I dreamed last night that you gave me that plantation."

"Washington, contrary to his usual habit, laughed outright, and observed.

"You did not dream Mount Vernon away from me, did you sir?"

"O no, I was not so, grasping as that, though I honestly had the dream," I replied, in the same vein of pleasantry; when nothing more being said, the affair on my part passed from my mind as a joke, and was forgotten. It seemed, however, that my dream was not so vain as one as I had supposed, for the next morning, as I was taking my leave, the General dropped a folded paper into my hat, carelessly remarking that I could examine it at my leisure opportunity. I did so, and to my agreeable surprise, found it to be this very deed, made out, probably, after I had retired the night before, and conveying, as you perceive, for the consideration of natural affection, the valuable plantation I had discovered."

D. P. T.

Montpelier, Vt., Oct. 1843.

"Let us drop the subject," as the body-snatchers said, when they were unmurdered.

**WHAT CONSTITUTES A GENTLEMAN.**—The Washington correspondent of the New York Sun says:—  
The Colonization meeting at the Capitol last evening was very interesting.—One of the speakers with a view of showing the standard of morality among the African Princes—their idea of what constitutes a gentleman, related the following anecdote:—  
A Missionary, at an interview with one of the Princes, incidentally spoke of certain gentlemen in the United States.—  
The Prince said, "Ah, I wish I were a gentleman."  
The Missionary was surprised, and asked him if he had not great wealth and plenty of servants.  
"Yes," said the Prince, "but *that* does not make me a gentleman."  
"What does, then?" replied the Missionary, "make a gentleman?"  
"A proper number of wives," said the Prince.  
"Why, how many wives have you?"  
"Only two," said the Prince, "but I must have six before I can be a gentleman."  
The idea of it, requiring six wives to make a gentleman, created no little mirth among the female portion of the audience. There were some hard looks at the bachelors, as much as to say, "What miserable creatures must you be then?"

**A GOOD JOKE.**—The following is told as a good joke on board a ship:—  
"There was a lazy fat fellow among us who was always lolling or sleeping on the hen coops, upon whom we resolved to play a trick: so seizing an opportunity when he was snug on his customary roost, we placed ourselves with buckets of water just over him. At a signal given, he was jerked off the coop, and soused from head to foot with such a full and successive torrent of the briny fluid, accompanied by a cry, of "man overboard! Rope! Rope! Down with the helm!" &c. that he actually struck out, as if swimming for his life, till a failure in supply of water, succeeded by peals of laughter, brought him to a sense of his situation.

**MYSTERIOUS PROFESSION.**—"Now Tom," said the printer of a country newspaper, in giving directions to his apprentice— "put the foreign leaders in a galley and lock 'em up; let Napoleon's remains have a large head distributed the "army in the east"—take up a line and finish the "British Ministers"—make the "young Princesses," to run on with the "Duchess of Kent"—move the "Kerry hunt" out of the chase—get your stick and conclude the horrid murder which you began last night—wash your hands and come to dinner, and then see that all the dirt is cleaned up." Some printers are devils and no mistake.

**DOMESTIC LIFE.**—All the virtues of domestic life are lessons which are taught in the Christian school. It is like the sun, who though he regulates and leads on the year, dispensing life and light to all the planetary world, yet disdains not to cherish and beautify the flower which opens its bosom to his breast; so the Christian religion, though chiefly intended to teach us the knowledge of salvation, and to be our guide to happiness on high, yet also regulates our conversation in the world extends its benign influence to every circle of society, and peculiarly diffuses its blessed fruits in the paths of domestic life.

**GOOD.**—A humorous fellow, a carpenter being summoned as a witness on a trial for an assault, one of the counsel, who was very much given to brow beat the evidence asked him what distance he was from the parties when he saw the defendant strike the plaintiff. The carpenter answered, "Pray thee fellow," says the counsel, "how is it possible that you can be so exact as to the distance?" "I thought says the carpenter, that *some fool or other, might ask me*, and so I measured it."

**SENTIMENT.**—"Behold, my Flora, how glorious nature looks in her bloom! The trees are filled with blossoms, the wood is dressed in its green livery, and the plain is carpeted with grass and flowers."  
"Yes, Charles, I was thinking of the same thing. These flowers are dandelions, and when they are gathered and put into a pot, with a piece of good fat pork, they make the best greens in the world!"

**WOMAN'S CHEERFULNESS.**—Concerning nothing do we come to more false conclusions, and make more false steps, than concerning woman's cheerfulness. Ah! how many of these affectionate creatures are there who pine unknown, despond smiling, and wither jesting: who with bright joyous eyes, fled into a corner, as if behind a fan, that they may right gladly break into the tears which oppressed them: who pay for the day of smiles by a night of tears—just as an unusually transparent, clear, and mistless day surely foretells rain.

**BENEFIT OF MATRIMONY.**—Marriage is, to a certain extent, a preventive of suicide. It has been satisfactorily established, that two-thirds of the men who destroy themselves are bachelors.

**WOMEN.**—Sheridan once wrote— "Women govern us—let us try to render them perfect; the more they are enlightened, so much the more shall we be."

**STOVES.**

**The Yankee Shop Revived!!**  
**N**OW on the south side of the public square in the building adjoining the Clarendon tavern house, owned by N. Tuttle, where the subscriber does not hesitate to say that, he has just received from the State of New York, the BEST article of **STOVES** ever brought into Towanda, such as  
*Crosset's pt. im. Cooking Stoves, elevated over an assortment of Furlor Dining Room Cooking, Cylinder Cook,* " " (shape)  
*A quantity of Six Plates, of different sizes and*  
 Which are now for sale as low as any other establishment in Towanda, or elsewhere, for *ready pay.* Wheat and oats received in part pay for the above named stoves, and in addition to the above bill, customers will always find *Stove Pipe and Elbows*, of all sizes on hand, with an Assortment of **Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron**

**WARE,**

wholesale and retail. Have-trough conductors, sheet iron drums, with all other kind of job work, made and fitted up, on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.  
 The undersigned would render his most sincere thanks to the public for previous patronage, and respectfully solicits a share of the same for the future.  
 D. C. HALL.  
 Towanda, Oct. 23, 1843. 21-6m

**SADDLE, HARNESS &**

**TRUNK**

**MANUFACTORY.**

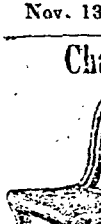
**T**HE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their old friends and the public generally that they are carrying on the above business in all its various branches, in the north part of the building occupied by B. Thomas, as a **Harshop**, on Main street, nearly opposite **Mercur's** store, where they will be happy to accommodate old and new customers.

**SADDLES, FRIDLES, MARTINGALS, HARNESS, WHIPS & C. & C.**

**CARPETBAGS, VALICES, TRUNKS, COLLARS, & C.**


of the latest fashion and best materials will be made to order on moderate terms for ready pay.  
 Most kinds of country produce will be taken in exchange for work.  
 ARNOUT & CULP.  
 Nov. 13, 1843.

**Chairs and Bedsteads.**

 THE subscribers still continue to manufacture and keep on hand at their old stand, all kinds of Cane and Wood Seat Chairs. Also, Settees of various kinds, and Bedsteads of every description which we will sell low for cash or Country Produce.


**TURNING** done to order.  
 T. MKINS & MAKINSON.  
 Towanda, November 10th, 1843.

**D. Vandercrook—Cabinet Maker.**



Corner of Main & State streets, Towanda Pa.  
**K**EEPS constantly on hand, all kinds of Furniture, made of the best materials and of the latest fashion, which he will sell on better terms for cash than can be had at any other establishment in the world.  
 Towanda, Oct. 10th, 1843.

**NEW BLACKSMITHING**



**ESTABLISHMENT.**

**T**HE SUBSCRIBER has taken the Blacksmithing Shop on the west side of Main street, in the south part of the Borough, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line such as **HORSESHOEING, CARRIAGE & COACH WORK and EDGE TOOLS.**  
 Having learned his trade thoroughly, and had considerable experience in the business, he is able to say that his work will bear comparison with that of any man in the country or city.  
 He would refer to G. H. Drake, for whom he has made the iron work for carriages for the last two years. The patronage of the public is solicited.  
 N. B. Country Produce received in payment for work.  
 HENRY ESENWINE.  
 Towanda, May 30, 1843.

**TAILORING!**

**GEORGE H. BUNTING,**

**W**OULD respectfully inform the public that he continues at his old stand, on the west side of Main street, between Bartlett's and K. Kingsbury's stores, up stairs, where he will be found in readiness to do all kinds of work in his line, in a style not to be surpassed by any other shop in the country. Prices to suit the times. He thanks his customers for past favors; and hopes by strict attention to business and accommodating terms to merit a continuance of public favor.  
 Particular attention paid to cutting, and warranted to fit if properly made.  
 Most kinds of country produce taken in payment for work.  
 Towanda, Nov. 14th, 1843.

**A FARM FOR SALE.**

**T**HE subscriber offers for sale his farm in Durell township, four and a half miles from Towanda, containing 125 acres, about 100 improved, and in a good state of cultivation, with convenient buildings. The location of said farm is well known, lying on the west side of the river, below Towanda, and in fair view from Wyox and Standing Stone narrows. The subscriber wishing to leave the state will take two-thirds what the farm is worth and give a credit for one-half the purchase money. Any person wishing to buy a property of that kind had better call on the subscriber soon on the premises.  
 SAMUEL KEELUM, 2d.

**HEALTH RESTORATIVE.**

**W**ERE it not for the wonderful power possessed by this invaluable compound, the proprietor would feel some hesitation in commending it to the attention of the public. So many worthless, and indeed dangerous nostrums have been brought forward, with all the parade of false certificates and testimonials, that even the most valuable medicines are received with distrust. The proprietors of the Health Restorative, however, with a firm reliance upon the superior powers of his medicine, founded upon an experience of its medicinal and beneficial effects, confidently recommending it in cases of Coughs, Colds, Liver complaint, raising of blood, pain in the side and chest, and purifying the blood, eradicating eruptions on the skin, and all other complaints arising from a want of tone in the stomach. The medicine is not only pleasant to the taste, but requires no unusual attention to diet, nor is there any danger to be apprehended from exposure to cold, from attending to usual avocations. From numerous certificates in testimony of its extraordinary efficacy, the following are selected.

**Letter from Samuel Neil.**  
Mr. C. Brinckerhoff—Sir: Having been afflicted with a disease of the lungs, etc., etc., a severe cough and great difficulty of breathing, and compelled at times to give up my business, I tried many medicines, but found little or no relief, until hearing of your Health Restorative, I procured two bottles of your Health Restorative, and in saying that I have not enjoyed better health in some years, and I think that, with God, it has been the means of prolonging my life, and must cheerfully recommend it to the public as a valuable medicine.  
Yours, &c. **SAMUEL NEIL.**  
Skinner's Eddy, Wyoming Co., Pa.  
December 10, 1842.

**Letter from C. W. Dunn.**  
Mr. C. Brinckerhoff: Dear Sir—I have been troubled for a length of time with a severe cough, and have tried many medicines which were commended to me, but found no relief. It was induced to try a bottle of your Health Restorative, which has cured me effectually. It is from the knowledge I have of the efficacy of this medicine that I so cordially recommend it to others; believing that anyone who has a severe cough, will by the use of the Health Restorative experience the same happy result.  
Yours Respectfully,  
**C. W. DUNN,**  
121 Front-st., N.Y.

**Letter from Daniel H. Keler.**  
Mr. C. Brinckerhoff: Dear Sir—I was afflicted with a severe cold about the middle of May, which kept increasing, and seated on my lungs, and threw me into a violent cough, with severe pain in the side, so that I was unable to do any kind of business for about three weeks. I had within that time taken all kinds of medicine which I thought could be of any advantage to me, but still I grew worse, until I procured your Health Restorative, and after the use of only two bottles of which I was restored to perfect health.  
Yours, &c. **DANIEL H. KEELER.**  
Silver Lake, Sus. Co., Pa.  
October 14, 1842.

**Letter from Sabia Hatch.**  
Mr. C. Brinckerhoff: Dear Sir—I was afflicted with an affection of the lungs, seated in the left side and breast, attended with a alarming cough. I was in New York, and my friends there advised me to try your Health Restorative. I procured two bottles, and before I had used one of them I found my health materially improved, and after using the second bottle I enjoyed as good health as I had done any time within five or six years. Altho' I speak of being in New York, my friends do not pair of my ever reaching my home. I used other medicine, and can attribute my improvement in health to nothing, under God, but to the medicine here spoken of, and I am desirous that every one similarly afflicted would try it with success.  
Yours, &c. **SABIA HATCH.**  
Montrose, Pa., August 6, 1842.

**Letter from Walter Follet.**  
Mr. C. Brinckerhoff: Dear Sir—I was a company with Sabia Hatch, and she speaks of being in New York. I thought almost or quite beyond the possibility of my recovery, and in fact did not think he would ever reach home. I did not know of his using any other medicine than your Health Restorative, and in a few weeks he appeared in as good health as he had done for a long time. I and William with Mr. Hatch, that under God, he is indebted to the use of your medicine for the cure of health he now enjoys. I consider it a valuable medicine, and recommend any one afflicted with an affection of the lungs or liver, to give it a trial.  
W. FOLLET.  
Sheriff of Susquehanna County.

*The following is an extract of a letter from Hon. Stephen Strong, of Oregon, N.Y., dated November 7, 1842.*  
Dear Sir:—Your Health Restorative has long proved a most invaluable medicine. Will you please send me, in the same way you send the other, five bottles more.  
Yours Truly,  
**STEPHEN STRONG.**  
For Sale by **O. R. TYLER,** Toronto.

**BRADFORD PORTER.**  
BY E. S. GOODRICH AND SON.

**TERMS:**  
Two dollars and fifty cents per annum, in advance, of postage. Fifty cents deduct of each within the year; and for cash orders in advance, ONE DOLLAR will be deducted.  
Subscribers at liberty to discontinue at any time by paying arrearages.  
Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted for fifty cents; every subsequent insertion twenty-five cents. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.  
Twelve lines or less make a square.  
Job Printing, of every description neatly and expeditiously executed, on new and fashionable type.  
Letters on business pretaining to the office, must come free of postage, to ensure attention.  
**AGENTS.**  
The following gentlemen are authorized to receive subscriptions for the Bradford Porter, and to receipt for payments therefor:  
**C. H. HERRICK, Esq.,** Athens  
**J. R. COOLBAUGH,** Ridgely  
**Col. W. E. BARTON,** Smithfield  
**E. A. SPENWALL,** Wilkes  
**J. E. GOODRICH,** Troy  
**B. COOLBAUGH,** Cazenovia  
**ADDITION M'KEAN,** Burlington  
**P. C. WARD,** Standing Stone  
**D. JOHNSON,** Rome